

Studying The Subject Of Elementary Technology (Work) In Relation To Fine Arts And Maths

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ABSTRACT

The article provides an introduction to technology (work) education in elementary grades with close links to fine arts and mathematics. Also, studying the subject of elementary technology (work) in relation to fine arts and maths were mentioned both practically and theoretically. Finally, it concluded with relevant examples as the whole.

Keywords: paper, glue, cloth, plasticine, knife, scissors, needle, saw, geometric shapes.

1. INTRODUCTION

At elementary labor training classes, elementary work skills are introduced to younger school-age students. In these classes, children will receive first-hand tools such as paper, glue, cloth plastic, and use of work tools such as knives, scissors, needles, saws and eaves.

Elementary classes of technology (labor) education are mostly taught in the field of fine arts, natural sciences. Students draw patterns of leaves, fruits, flowers, and other things in nature, cut them with scissors, and glued them to the paper with glue. Through these activities, students acquire initial skills in order to use materials and work tools in their work processes. The handwriting work is directly related to natural sciences and painting.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Many Uzbek professors and scientists have served on technology (work) education. Among them: Shodiev N., Musinova R, "Methods of Interpersonal Communication in Mathematics Education", the textbook on mathematics related to other disciplines. NMMuslimov, Sh.Sh.Sharipov, OAQuysinov, "Methodology of Labor Education Teaching, Selection of Professional Electives", "Textbook for the students of bachelor's degree in" Environmental education " science, and related subjects, such as: fine arts, mathematics, and other subjects.

Preparation and conduction of technology (work) classes can not be imagined without photos. In order to make the details or items that they have in the curriculum, they need to draw their pictures or sketches first. Under the guise of the teacher, pupils make an idea of the detail or the item through the sketch.

In order to improve students' drawing skills and skills, the instructor will give the children additional information about technical drawings, sketches, drawings, drawing patterns, color distinction, proportionate placement and more.

It is evident that technology education (training) training can not be imagined without a drawing course. Making up for each item that you need to prepare in labor education classes starts with reading the drawing, and in this process, the reader will have an idea of the future product and its parts.

Apprenticeships of students as practical, visual arts are important in increasing the effectiveness of technology (labor) education. By means of pre-text, documentary and other applications it is possible to create a socially useful product (boxes, folders, car models, decoration works, decoration works, repair of books, maps, tables, posters, a deep and steady interest in work.

3. MAIN PART

Working with children's interests (technical and artistic design clubs, excursions, etc.) to work with colorful paper, cardboard, plastic, clay and other things, to expand the individual learning skills of

children in the process of modeling and making different items, to acquire more ejac and imagination , they have a tendency to have some kind of workout, and there is a great opportunity for each student to develop their individual abilities. oririshga practice creates favorable conditions. To this end, the teacher extends the knowledge of children in various professions in each lesson, with no special time in classroom and extra-curricular workshops in technology training. Children, models or automobiles learn how the aircraft works by preparing a tractor and other apparatus, who manages these machines, and which professionals are working on to create such machines. Talking about the great creative work carried out in our country or the construction of its town, district and city, the teacher mentions the names of the main building professions. Here, "who works with", which can be arranged in a friendly manner, with a labor armchair. The teacher shows 5-6 labor-weapons that are characteristic for a particular profession and wants to tell the children about them. Then the teacher invites the reader to tell him about the profession and the work tool he uses. After this conversation, students draw, copy, and smudge images of familiar weapons. The instructor invites children to talk to their parents and put an end to the instrument types.

In other activities, children may be offered a self-development theme "Who I want to be". Here, every child has the opportunity to express what his / her future profession might apply for the subject matter

The effectiveness of technology (labor) education lessons depends largely on the extent to which they are involved in math science. Because, in labor education classes, students have to understand the concept of creating geometric shapes such as angles, perpendicular and parallel lines, the right-angled triangle and the right rectangle. In addition, students will have to define the dimensions of details and objects by using a variety of tools, such as symmetry axis, symmetric arrangement of shapes, circle, division into pieces, drag, gunner, transmitter, angle grinder, circular (parchment). This requires the students to use knowledge about geometric shapes.

Under the Technology Education (EAF) curriculum, most of the lessons are practical exercises where students are not tired of them, largely because of their physical exertion. Therefore it is necessary to co-ordinate labor and physical education classes.

All the objects, details, buildings and their parts around us are made up of geometric shapes or their summative form. These shapes can include circles, triangles, rectangles, parallelograms, square, rhombus, many corners, cones, paralellapipeds, pyramids. When it comes to studying the geometric shapes of objects that students are exposed to in their workshops, pupils have a better idea of this item, making things easier.

Using these skills to enhance the effectiveness of the learners, the use of the role of playing a subgroup can be useful. In order to use this method, classroom students are divided into four groups. According to this, group 1 group, 2 group triangle group, 3 group rectangular group, 4 group group.

Typically, objects, buildings, and other objects have circles, triangles, and rectangular shapes. Therefore, these forms will be selected to facilitate practical training. In addition to the forms above, other forms of geometrical forms may be used in the form of extracurricular learning activities.

The members of circles, triangles, and rectangles in the aforementioned circles, respectively, will learn the information about these forms, and in the order in which they will be used.

The members of the scrutiny team will check the answers and bring the points. The number of students in groups is determined by the number of pupils in the classroom and their condition. The trainer is guided by the tutor. After explaining the subject and the purpose of the work, he will carry out the above mentioned work on the assigned tasks.

The members of the circle begin to speak first

1- Reader. Geometric shapes, objects, and movements are common occurrences in life and technique. What is the circle? Answer: The form of a closed broken line passing along the same distance from the given point is called the circle. Our spring, our half brothers and sisters; circles, spheres like the spheres.

2- Readers. Many home appliances, such as buckets, kettles, bowls, are made in circular form.

3- Reader. Technology (work) classes are widely used in circular surfaces, such as round, semi-circular, egg, wire, pipe, The wheels of the machine, tractor, bike, and motorcycle are circular and act in a circle.

4- Readers. Traffic signs, traffic lights, and traffic light signals are circular. The earth, the moon, as well as the planets circulate around the sun. They have a spherical shape.

The lecturer now teaches the members of the triangle group to tell.

1- Reader. The form of a triangle is widely used in life, technique and nature. What is the triangle? ANSWER: The three sides and the three ends are called cubs.

The triangle has equal angles, even sides, angled, angled, triangular and triangular triangles.

2- Readers. Household and kitchen furniture should have at least three legs, chairs, and similar devices (staples, staples). Triangular shapes are also used to ensure the strength of national homes.

3- Reader. The teeth of carpentry arrays are also triangular. If the teeth are vertically in the form of an impelled saw, the equilateral triangle is called a breaking saw. The saw blades are usually sharpened by triangle shaped eaves. The teeth of some cutting tools are also reminiscent of a triangular shape.

4- Readers. Traffic signs are equally triangular. In addition, the hill and descent parts of the road are described in the form of a rectangular triangle.

Then the members of the rectangular group are listed.

1st pupil. One of the most common forms of marriage, technique and nature is a rectangle. So what's the quad? Answer: The four sides and the four ends are called the rectangle. For example, parallelogram, square, rhomb, trapeze. In addition, the carpenter's masters' craftsman's carpets, cylinder pendants, and hexagonal shapes have made our ancient monuments attractive.

2nd student. Many buildings, such as doors, windows, gates, shelves, tables, chairs, chests and sandals, are the base of the household appliances.

3rd pupil. The workshops use rectangular flat squares and rhombic egos. Materials such as tunuka, plywood and gravity are also produced in a rectangular form. Some parts of tools such as Randa and hammer are in the form of a rhubarb.

4th grade student. Additional traffic signs and tabs are rectangular. Pedestrian crossings in the carriageway are also marked as rhombic and rhombic.

At the end of the lesson, a representative from the team of supervisors will announce the student's points.

The workshop is completed by the teacher, interprets what has been done, and encourages active students..

4. CONCLUTION

In future workshops, he teaches topics that need to be covered in other subjects of mathematics (geometrical forms), and he / she gives instructions on how to prepare for the students.

It is important to note that interactive methods of interdisciplinary study of the subjects allow students to freely work independently, express their thoughts, express their opinions, give good feedback to the students, and encourage learners to be interested in these topics. This will give the opportunity to demonstrate the work of academic subjects on the scientific basis and to show the practical significance of the geometrical forms.

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